

I note that Philadelphia this week is celebrating the 242nd birthday of its most famous citizen, the late Benjamin Franklin.

The exact date is Saturday, and on that day General Dwight Eisenhower will receive from Philadelphia the Poor Richard Gold Medal of Achievement for 1947.

No matter what the year is Benjamin Franklin remains a hero to all Americans. Some men are great for a single talent, for a lone action, or for a special kind of courage. But Poor Richard stands alone in memory's Jane as a man of many talents, many actions, and many skilled and courageous performances.

He was a poor boy who rose to fame and fortune. Poor Richard didn't wait for someone to open the door for him.

He was the greatest inventor of Colonial days.

He was a fine organizer, an authority on local and national government, and the greatest foreign diplomat of his age.

But he is remembered most for his common sense, his humble spirit toward his fellow men, and the special attributes which made him, more than any other American, a model that the individual man might pattern himself after.

Here was a poor boy from Boston who learned the journeyman printer's trade, who established early newspapers and magazines, who made money and won high offices, and who lived to a ripe old age and made Philadelphia world famous as the home of a world renowned man.

Some single thing is the root of fame for most men—but Poor Richard won fame by simply being himself.

By JAMES THRASHER

What Can We Afford?

Senator Taft gave an illuminating glimpse of his innermost thoughts on aid to Europe when he said: "People don't completely collapse. They go on living anyway."

We hesitate to credit the senator with either the heartlessness or the thoughtlessness that his statement implies. But it probably must be taken as an explanation of his skeptical attitude toward the whole subject.

It is true, of course, that people don't collapse under hardship, individually and physically, until they are too weak or sick to go on. They may be hungry, cold and hopeless, but they go on living anyway. They may be debased, soured and enslaved, and still go on living.

Human history is full of the stories of such people. But that doesn't make those stories proud chapters of history, or mean that history must go on repeating itself.

The only apparent reason for the senator's cautious approach to the European aid question is his fear of what that aid will do to American lives, including his own. He doesn't just want to "go on living anyway." He wants to live in an economic atmosphere that is free from high prices, high taxes, shortages and government restrictions. So do we—all millions of Europeans and Asiatics as well as Americans. The question is how best to create that atmosphere.

People don't completely collapse, economies and governments do. Surely Mr. Taft will also agree to that. It is the preponderant opinion of informed minds today that several European governments and economies are facing collapse, and that they will collapse without sufficient help.

The Nazi Party of Germany was the cause of that threatened collapse. The Communist Party of Russia stands to gain by that collapse—or thinks it does—and is trying to cause it.

That second statement is almost as much a matter of record as the first. The Russian Communist Party refused to join in the Marshall Plan for European recovery. It has publicly pledged itself to fight it and defeat it. It has demonstrated its intentions so often, so openly and so recently that there is no need to draw up another bill of indictment here.

The communists' purpose is to control Europe and eventually the world. The Marshall Plan's purpose is to thwart them by peaceful means. The governments of the U. S. and 16 European nations have estimated what is needed in money and material to strengthen Europe against this threat.

Perhaps the needs and the cost are wrong, in spite of detailed study. But the burden of proof seems to rest on those who would drastically cut the proposed American aid without justifying their position beyond saying it would cost too much.

It would not bankrupt America to provide the funds and material requested for that program. It probably would keep prices and taxes high and cause some shortages. But will half or a third or less of what is now asked save Europe from Soviet domination?

If it won't, what are the chances for peace? What could we "afford" to spend on national defense? What could we "afford" to spend to fight a war, virtually alone, against a Soviet Europe? Or does Mr. Taft's comforting assurance that people "go on living anyway" apply to Americans, too?

20 Years Ago Today

Jan. 12, 1928

A drive is underway to raise

funds to keep the city year round open—Lynn Smith, a retired farmer, a short radio course on experiments—W. C. Stetson won an award for insurance activities—Arkansas headed Southwest conference cage race with 2 wins against no losses—George Ware broadcast on activities of local Experiment Station over station at Fayetteville—WOW officials installed were: W. M. Ramsey, J. A. Cupp, Mr. Rider, Floyd Mangrum, R. L. Wray, Sam Kennedy and J. A. Sull-

Reds Start Plan to Get Allies Out of Berlin

By M. G. HANDLER

Berlin, Jan. 12.—(UP)—American and British officials braced themselves today to meet a threat Russian campaign of intimidation designed to force them to meet to them to Berlin.

The Russians served notice of their intentions Sunday in the official Soviet army newspaper, *Taegliche Rundschau* which said "there is no space in Berlin for the supporters of Germany's partition."

For hours after, Russian border

guard fired five bullets through a car carrying an American major and his wife, wounding the major in the finger.

American authorities said the officer, Air Force Maj. Richard R. Baker, was fired on after he had passed through the Helmstedt checkpoint barrier on the international highway linking Berlin with the British zone.

Baker and his wife were traveling in a small German convertible. The Russian guard permitted them to pass and proceed 75 yards before he opened up with his rifle at the car.

Baker, attached to the judge advocate general's office at Wiesbaden, said he called immediately when the bullet ripped into the back of his car.

"It was the first time in 17 years my wife ever obeyed me without asking questions," Baker said. "I told her to get down on the floor quickly and she did."

Baker's finger was nicked, but he was not sure whether it was from flying glass or a bullet. American authorities said the Russian officer on duty at the checkpoint apologized and reprimanded the guard.

England and the United States have entered the dangerous route of isolating the control mechanism (Allied control authority) which will unavoidably lead to a change in the occupation statute of Berlin," the Soviet army paper said in a page one editorial just before the shooting incident.

"It can no longer be tolerated that Berlin becomes the object of a Catholic student, who has since withdrawn, asked for an authoritative statement on a course, philosophy of religion, which is required of seniors working toward degrees.

Msgr. Vincent B. Balmat, chancery of the Cleveland Catholic diocese, asserted in reply that Catholic "is not under any circumstances" to be taught in any school.

Dr. Louis C. Wright, president of Baldwin Wallace, then issued a statement indicating no change in the course was contemplated.

"There has been no change in required chapel programs and courses in religion for 10 years," he added. "This is stated in the college catalogue, and each student has this information upon entering college. Chapel programs have never been sectarian."

When informed of last night's developments, Dean Myron F. Wicke commented: "There still will be no change in our program of requirements."

Houston Woman Hurt When Auto Leaves Road, Strikes Pole

An automobile driven by Mrs. W. H. Morris of Houston, Texas left the highway and struck a telephone pole about a mile east of Elmett shortly after noon today. She was riding alone.

A witness told the Star that she ran off on the shoulder of the road and lost control of the vehicle which was badly damaged.

Mrs. Morris, enroute home from Russellville, Ark., is in Cora Donell Hospital at Prescott where attendants said her condition was not believed critical.

Lions Club to Sponsor March of Dimes Dance

Andy Andrews gave members of the Lions Club some tough puzzles and problems to work out during the regular noon meeting of the group today. Ben Owens took high score and a prize.

The club also discussed the possibility of sponsoring an Infantile Paralysis Dance this month at the request of Jim LaGrossa, chairman of the Hempstead County March of Dimes. A committee was appointed to arrange for a dance with proceeds going to the March of Dimes fund.

Guests included Wood Nash, J. W. Perkins, Johnny Ellen, Arch Wylie and Cecil T. Wallace.

Divorce Cases Heard in Court Here Today

Divorce cases were on the docket in Chancery court here this morning at Hempstead Courthouse with Judge Steel presiding. Circuit court will meet next Monday, January 19.

AMOUNT INCORRECT

Saturday's library fund report listed F. R. Johnson as donating \$10. This was a typographical error and should have been \$25.

DEVELOPED METHODS

Development of artificial breeding methods for draft horses is credited to Dr. G. L. Carlson, of Norfolk, Neb., who was born Jan. 1, 1853.

49TH YEAR: VOL. 49 — NO. 76

Star of Hope 1929; Press 1927
Consolidated January 18, 1929

HOPE, ARKANSAS, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1948

(AP)—Means Associated Press
(NEA)—Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.

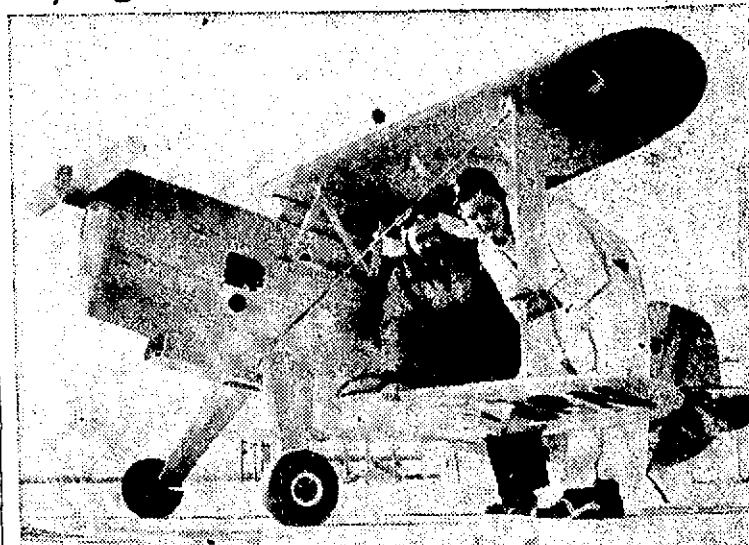
WEATHER FORECAST

Arkansas: Cloudy, occasional rain, much colder tonight with lowest temperatures 26 to 32 in north and central portion. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder in north and central portions.

PRICE 55¢

Hope Star

Flying Watch-Charm Actually Flies



May Investigate Grain Deals of Sen. Thomas

Washington, Jan. 12.—(AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Oklahoma) offered Senate investigators the books on his commodity trading today an official reported, while Edward E. Pauley announced profits of \$1932,700 through commodity speculation in three years.

Thomas' records probably will be obtained later in the day, said an official of the Senate appropriations committee, which is inquiring into commodity dealings by public employees.

The official told a reporter that Senator Ferguson (R-Michigan), chairman of a subcommittee handling the inquiry, accepted Thomas' offer to make his records available.

Pauley, special assistant to Secretary of Army Royal, made the statement of his profits in a telegram to Harold E. Stassen in which he accused the republican presidential aspirant of "false statements."

He told Stassen he would "expose" him if the former Minnesota governor returns to testify before a Senate appropriations subcommittee looking into Stassen's accusations that government "insiders" profited in commodity dealing.

Stassen told the committee last week Pauley had made almost \$1,000,000 in the markets and contended the former democratic national treasurer had not told the group of all his operations.

Pauley insisted in the telegram that he already had given the committee the information he had been asked to give.

Stassen told the committee last week Pauley had made almost \$1,000,000 in the markets and contended the former democratic national treasurer had not told the group of all his operations.

Senator Thomas acknowledged over the weekend that he had dealt in commodities and other markets for years but, like Pauley asserted, had not made use of any inside information.

Whether the committee will forwardly investigate Thomas' dealings, however, was left unanswered. Asked about Thomas' statement, Committee Chairman Ferguson (R-Michigan) told reporters:

"The committee has not changed the attitude that it's always had. It will go thoroughly into the whole matter."

Ferguson did not indicate, however, whether Thomas' transactions would be included in the committee's inquiry.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, who is issuing lists of traders in commodity futures at the direction of congressional resolution, specifically "will" list, in a month, that it be made broad enough to permit the disclosure of any commodity speculation by Congress members.

After Anderson testified before the Appropriations Committee Dec. 17, Ferguson told reporters the committee wanted all the information the secretary had "regardless of where the ships fall."

The rally, presented under the sponsorship of the Philadelphia Inquirer, attracted marines and their families from a wide area along the eastern coast. But convention hall normally seats only 13,500 persons and an estimated 9,000 were turned away by harassed police officers who were forced to refuse admission to many who travelled from nearby areas.

OLD ART

Southeastern Indians made matting, bow strings, sandals, rope, and other fabrics out of fiber of the yucca plant more than 100 years ago.

OLD ART

Editor The Star: I was, indeed, glad to see you Wednesday night and get the opportunity of thanking you personally for your splendid cooperation that helped us to get this job completed in Hope.

I do not believe that I ever attended an opening of one of our theatres that the audience was more appreciative than they were the other night in Hope. I talked to a great many people as they came in the theatre, and the enthusiasm that was shown more than repaid us for the struggle that we have had to try to get this theatre built as rapidly as possible. During these years when the facilities that we had to offer them were very limited and meager, these people have been most kind and indulgent, and we certainly feel that this new theatre is an obligation that we owed the people of Hope.

I want to again relieve your thoughts about the stage facilities. This theatre is so constructed that we can tear down the tile wall of the present stage and take in the entire old Saenger stage and be able to present any production in the event that road shows return. We had this in mind in building the theatre, and in so doing we could easily add two hundred more seats to the capacity so that this theatre can take care of recreational needs for many years to come. As you know, the theatre is fireproof, and certainly it should be there 'til the end of time.

Again thanking you, and with kindest personal regards, I am sincerely yours,

M. S. McCORD
Secty-Tr. Malco Theatres, Inc.

Saenger Head Thanks Hope for Support

IF PAYING BILLS IS SIGN OF CHARACTER THEN COLLEGE KIDS HAVE PLENTY OF IT

By HAL BOYLE

New York.—(AP) Notes on a changing world:

"If paying bills is a sign of character then college kids have plenty."

This department has been invited to join a "Crusade for Good Morality" being organized in the Philippines. We are in favor of all whole-hearted attacks against sin, wherever entrenched, but what fascinates us about this particular campaign is the clarity and simplicity of the name and title of the man who has been chosen to lead the crusade.

Most large schools now have special loan funds to help students in strained financial circumstances finish their education. Since 1913 the University of Missouri has advanced \$1,18,409 to more than 3,000 students and its vice president, Leslie Cowan, says that only \$5500 has had to be written off as lost.

The students have paid back the loans in cents on every dollar.

"Although we take a strict business basis these loans to students are really investments in human character," Cowan said.

Last year one wealthy graduate who had borrowed from the loan fund as a student showed his gratitude by contributing \$100,000 to the fund.

Continuing our explorations into the academic life, we report that a housing survey by the City College School of Business here came up with this interesting conclusion:

Of the landlords interviewed 75 per cent said their college students were more responsible than the American First Army in Europe.

Once they shared a jeep with a male correspondent riding up to the front in Belgium. A Brooklyn doughboy stopped their vehicle at a front-line road block to check their identity.

Peering in suspiciously at the two figures heavily bundled against the cold, the doughboy suddenly began sniffing the frosty air, then asked doubtfully:

"Hey, is one of you guys wearing perfume?"

Maxie, the office mouse, philosophizes:

"About all I will predict for 1948 is that nobody will die from being struck by lightning in a barroom—if that is any consolation."

Your Personal Stake in the Government is Only \$1270

Washington, Jan. 12.—(AP)—Your personal stake in the high cost of government will be \$1,270 in the new fiscal year if you are an average American.

This is the cost per man, woman and child of running the nation's business at home and overseas, as shown today by a statement released with President Truman's budget for the year starting next July 1.

The cost was only \$69.15 per American ten years before—in fiscal 1939, which ended just before war broke out in Europe.

International expenditures then were 15 cents per capita; under the new budget, they would be \$48. National defense, which cost \$8 a person, would go to \$75. The outlay for veterans was \$4, not it is set at \$42. Interest on the national debt and tax refunds accounted for \$8, compared with \$49.

Truman Budget Calls for More Than

Social and Personal

Phone 768 Between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Social Calendar

The Wesleyan Service Guild will meet at 7:30 Monday night at the home of Mrs. B. C. Hyatt, 404 South Hervey Street.

The Business Women's Circle of the First Baptist church will meet Monday night at 7:30 at the Educational building of the church. All members are urged to attend.

The Executive Committee of the Cancer Society will meet Monday night at seven thirty at the home of Mrs. W. A. Wray, 622 West Division street.

The Hempstead County Practical Nurses will meet Monday night at seven thirty at the home of Mrs. W. A. Wray, 622 West Division street.

Tuesday, January 13

Mrs. Gus Haynes, Sunday School Class of the First Baptist church will meet Tuesday evening at seven o'clock at the home of Mrs. R. E. Russell on South Main street. All members are urged to attend.

Tuesday, January 13

The Hope Iris Garden Club will meet Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. P. Tolleson on South Main street with Mrs. K. G. Hamilton and Mrs. Floyd Crank as associate hostesses. Mrs. C. W. Tarpley will be in charge of the program.

The J.O.Y. Sunday School class of the First Baptist church will meet at the home of Mrs. W. W. Andrews at the Proving Ground for its regular monthly business and social meeting. Mrs. J. W. Ames will be associate hostess with Mrs. Andrews. All members are urged to attend.

NOTICE

Girl Scout Troop No. 5 under the direction of Mrs. Arch Wylie will not meet Tuesday afternoon as was announced.

Tuesday, January 13

The Winsome Sunday School class of the First Baptist church will meet Tuesday evening at six thirty at the church for a chili supper.

Wednesday, January 14

The John Cain Chapter D.A.R.

YOUNG MOTHER

VICKS VAPORUB
Relieve distress of baby's cold while he sleeps. Rub on Vicks VapoRub at bed-time. Soothes, relievesuring night. Try it!

RIALTO
Today - Tuesday
FEATURES
2:32 - 4:32 - 6:46 - 8:53

WE WAS HER TYPE...
That's All That Mattered!

HUMPHREY BOGART - LAUREN BACALL
A DARK PASSAGE

BRUCE BENNETT - AGNES MOOREHEAD
PLUS - ROSE BOWL FOOTBALL GAME

HEAD COLD WHAT CAUSES A QUIZ... STUFFY NOSE?

Answer: Swollen nasal membranes. Just 2 drops of Penetro Nose Drops in each nostril shrink swollen membranes, open cold clogged nose. You breathe easier, right away. Comes in 3 generous sizes.

PENETRO NOSE DROPS

SAFINGER

Today - Tuesday
FEATURES
7:00 - 9:00 P.M.

FROM THE TURBULENT PAGES OF A PRIZE-WINNING NOVEL UNFOLDS A Fabulous Drama! STARRING LANA TURNER, VAN HEFLIN, DONNA REED, RICHARD HART, FRANK MORGAN, EDWARD GIBSON

ADDED LATE NEWS

demonstration, revamping old window shades and round table discussion on landscaping.

Saturday, January 17: Office

Victory

The Victory Home Demonstration Club met at the home of Mrs. Horace Alford Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by the club president, Mrs. Clayborn Rowe. Roll call was answered with I am glad I am a club member because. The plans for a membership drive to be held during January, February, and March were presented by the vice-president, Mrs. Horace Alford.

A round table discussion on the 1948 outlook was led by Miss Mary Dixon, Home Demonstration Agent. The main points were: Avoid unnecessary debts; conserve food and feed; improve rural health; study house plans carefully before building.

Instead of having a demonstration, club members assembled the new year books. The women were assisted with the books making by Horace Alford and Dale and Carl Hatfield.

Mrs. Alford with Mrs. Clayborn Rowe as co-hostess, served sandwiches, cookies and cold drinks.

The name of Mrs. Haller McCoule was added to the club roll as a new member.

The February meeting will be at the home of Mrs. William Schooley. The demonstration will be on sitting, facing and making shoulder pads.

Spring Hill

The Spring Hill Home Demonstration Club meeting at the home of Mrs. Lucy Huckabee at 2 p.m. on Monday, January 5, elected the following officers for 1948:

President, Mrs. Roy Stevens; vice-president, Mrs. Lucy Huckabee; Secretary, Mrs. Neil Huckabee; reporter, Mrs. William Smith.

The club plans to sew and can for the Arkansas Children's Home and Hospital and to cooperate with the County Home Demonstration Council in building improved clothes line and in painting mail boxes for community improvement.

Peace

The Peace Home Demonstration Club met Tuesday, January 6, at 2 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Paul Day. The following leaders were elected: Poultry, Mrs. Paul Day; gardening, Mrs. Royce Collier; clothing, Mrs. J. M. Hockett; foods and nutrition, Mrs. Herman Stoy; food preservation, Mrs. Reba Purcell; home management, Mrs. B. F. Stroud; health, Mrs. Andy Jordan; recreation, Mrs. Herman Hurd.

The club plans to build improved clothes lines, to make pajamas and to can for the Arkansas Children's Home and Hospital; to have a booth at the Livestock Show on refinishing furniture; and to paint the mail boxes of new members.

Club members are quite

of the fact that their 1947 project of painting mail boxes is

this year been adopted as a county wide project.

Teen's Magic With Scarfs



Teen age scarf tricks bring new fashion to last year's tags. Scarf tied under the brim spruces up cloche hat, above. Chiffon drapery gives a newer look to the shoulder line of the strapless formal, far right. Inset, brilliant braid accents the fashionable turned-up coat collar.

Mrs. Dougan Dies at Her Home in Centerville

Mrs. Laura Jane Dougan, wife of J. H. Dougan, died at her home at Centerville yesterday afternoon.

She is also survived by three daughters, Mrs. Lottie McKleroy, Mrs. Grace Hambric and Miss Bessie Dougan of Emmet, 2 brothers and 3 sisters.

Funeral services will be held at 3:30 p.m. today at Baptist Church of Emmet.

The Doctor Says:

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D. Written for NEA Service

People have long suspected that what we usually call a "common cold" is not a single disease. Sometimes a cold seems to start with a sore throat and, in a day or two, a heavy discharge of mucus from the nose appears. At another time, the first sign of the

club plans to build improved clothes lines, to make pajamas and to can for the Arkansas Children's Home and Hospital; to have a booth at the Livestock Show on refinishing furniture; and to paint the mail boxes of new members.

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of the fact that their 1947 project of painting mail boxes is

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Texas Girl is Maid of Cotton



NEA Telephoto
Miss Matilda Nall of Fort Worth, Texas, is the 1948 Maid of Cotton. She succeeds brunet Hilma Scay of Memphis, Tenn., who traveled all over the United States and into Europe as representative of the cotton states. The judges are certain that Miss Nall, a blonde, will be equally proficient at the task of being Maid of Cotton for 1948.

Many Favor Reorganization of UN Without Russia Forcing a Real Showdown

By DeWITT MacKENZIE, AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

We had a blunt reminder of this in Secretary of State Marshall's appeal before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday for prompt implementation of the program for rehabilitation of Europe. The general didn't mind words:

"Without the establishment of economic health and vigor in the free countries of Europe, no lasting peace is possible."

Unfortunately, there are several different kinds of viruses responsible for various types of colds. Some of them cause the body to develop an immunity or resistance to new infections from the same virus for a short time. Others, however, do not build up any resistance and a person can become a victim of exactly the same kind of cold within a few days.

Thus, the fact that different infectious agents are responsible for different colds, and that some of them do not stimulate bodily resistance, does not look hopeful for developing a vaccine against colds. Furthermore, the newer drugs, such as the sulfas and penicillin, do not act on virus diseases, so that the development of a good, new treatment is not particularly promising.

Prevention Best Cure

All this does not help us much in preventing or treating colds. Because colds are caused by infection, however, and are undoubtedly carried from one person to another, the best method of preventing them lies in avoiding exposure to those who are already ill with a cold, especially during the first few hours.

So far as treatment is concerned, there is not too much to offer. Nearly everyone with a cold would be better off by getting to bed early and staying there until the symptoms had disappeared. Whenever this can be accomplished, it will help to shorten the effects of a cold as well as avoid exposing others.

QUESTION: I was given a formula of cream of tartar, baking soda and flower of sulphur for still knees. Do you think this all

would be good?

ANSWER: I cannot think of any reason why this formula should be of any benefit to stiff knees at

DOROTHY DIX

Nuptial Cooperation

Dear Mrs. Dix: Our family is best to do in his. They like each other's opinions and advice. For instance, many letters come to this column from men who write that they are offered important opportunities in business, but that their wives refuse to go with them because they don't want to leave Mother and the girls and the bridge club.

Certainly a wife should not have the ultimate authority in that matter, nor should she in the rearing of her children when her husband can see that she is spoiling them to death. Nor should a husband feel that he is not entitled to never make his wife a partner in his business and keep her in ignorance of what he is doing. Many wives have no idea of how much money their husbands make or what they can afford to spend which accounts for a lot of extravagant women.

Dear Miss Dix: Can a man have a friendship with a woman with whom he used to be in love? I was about to be married to a very lovely girl when she became ill and had to be hospitalized for years. After being faithful for three years, I gave up hope and married another girl, who has made me a wonderful wife and with whom I have been very happy. Now 20 years later I met my old girl in another city who tells me that she still loves me. She comes to my hotel at night and we spend hours together talking and the kiss me good-bye. When I returned home I told my wife everything and she said there was nothing wrong in what I had done, but doubted that we could keep the relationship on a friendly basis. Nor does the husband know what

or who has given me fine children and is a wonderful housekeeper and manager, but I am so sorry for this poor girl who is starved for affection and who has kept me as her ideal and whose eyes fill with tears when she sees me. Just think, another woman in the place I SHOULD have! So if a letter from me every week would cheer her up, I don't see any harm in it. What do you think?

ANSWER: One of the greatest things in all human nature is that so many men who have had brains enough to make successes of their careers act like idiots when it comes to dealing with women. Almost any little nitwit of a woman who can turn on the tear at will and who can sob out that pitiful story of how she loves him and how lonely she is, can put a hooker on a man that will make him wreck his own life, break his wife's heart, and shame his children.

That is what you are about to do, Mister. You are so flattered at thinking that his designing woman, who is about to break up your home and who tells you she has pined for you all of these years, though she married another man in the meantime, that you have taken leave of your senses. Wake up from your pipe dream. Don't be silly enough to fall for her racket, for you well know that the sort of a woman who comes to a man's hotel room at night and kisses him and tells him she wishes she were his wife bodies him no good.

My earnest advice to you is to break away at once. And, above all, don't be inveigled into entering into a correspondence with the lady. She will write to you reproaching you for not writing to her, but don't answer her letters. If you do, you are lost.

YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER HOT FLASHES then FEEL CHILLY-
Here's Good News!

Are you between the ages of 38 and 52 and going through that trying "middle-age" period peculiar to women? Does this make you suffer from hot flashes, feel tired and irritable week?

Then try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms! It's famous for this!

Many wise "middle-age" women carry Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound regularly and feel its restorative effect against this distress.

Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates—no habit-forming drugs. It

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

THE BOSWELL SISTERS BEAUTY SHOP

will be OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 9 A.M.

at the new location
417 West Fifth Street

We invite our many friends and customers to visit us here.

All our equipment is new and modern and we carry all the popular advertised supplies needed to serve you.

FOR APPOINTMENTS, PHONE 385

— All Experienced Operators —

Herloise Ruth Ellen Wilma

FRANK MORGAN EDWARD GIBSON

America May Recover Some of Loan

Washington, Jan. 10—(AP)—American today the United States may be \$2,800,000,000 of the \$6,300,000,000 proposed for the first 15 months' operation of the European recovery program.

Chairman Vandenberg (R-Mich.) brought this out in a series of questions as Douglas continued testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the proposed four-year program known as the Marshall plan.

Vandenberg recalled earlier testimony of State Department officials and asked Douglas whether it is true that eventual cost to the United States might "ultimately be reduced" by \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,800,000,000 through recovery on loans expected to be repaid under the plan.

"That is correct," Douglas assured Vandenberg.

State Department officials have estimated that from 2 or 40 per cent of any recovery funds advanced will be in the form of loans that may be repaid. The balance of 80 to 60 per cent would be in the form of grants that would not be repaid.

Vandenberg put it this way:

If a low of 20 per cent is repaid the ultimate cost to the treasury would be \$5,000,000,000 while a per cent comes back the actual \$6,300,000,000 initial cost would drop to \$4,000,000,000.

Vandenberg then asked what will determine whether aid is extended in the form of a loan or a grant.

Douglas said experts of this nation will determine the ability of the recipient nation to repay. He said advances for capital grants can only be repaid if the nation is able to do so.

Senator George (D-Ga.), ranking Democrat on the committee and his former chairman, objected to any "all or nothing" stand by the State Department on the request for funds to get the program under way.

He said that if Congress should decide to cut the initial appropriation to as low as \$6,000,000,000, for instance, "I don't think it would matter."

The two senators made their feelings known late yesterday during testimony in favor of the administrative plan by Lewis W. Douglas ambassador to England. Douglas was recalled for further questioning today, with Secretary of Commerce Harriman scheduled as next witness.

Vandenberg's comment yesterday came while Douglas was explaining how the big program would be entrusted to a new special agency operating under "direction and control" of the State department.

Vandenberg remarked that many Americans "have a feeling that the administration of foreign grants in aid since the war has been pretty sterile of results."

He said the Marshall Plan needs a "new element of business operations" which is "lacking in the bill you submitted."

George then objected to the "technique of the propagandist" which he said was being used in arguing bills of "take the whole of this."

He said Secretary of State Marshall had left the impression that he was putting the program on a basis of "take the whole of this program or none."

Russians Relinquish Szczecin

Szczecin, Poland—(AP)—The government has announced that the entire administration of the port of Szczecin now is being handed over by the Russians to the Poles. Since the Nazis fled from Poland in 1945, much of the port has been Russian controlled, but the Poles now say only a small strip is still leased to the Soviets for shipments between their country and their occupied zone in Germany.

DOUBLE FILTERED FOR EXTRA QUALITY PURITY

IN PETROLEUM JELLY This well-known name, Moroline, guarantees highest quality. Rely on millions.

MOROLINE PETROLEUM JELLY

YOUR FRIGIDAIRE DEALER Now Open For Business

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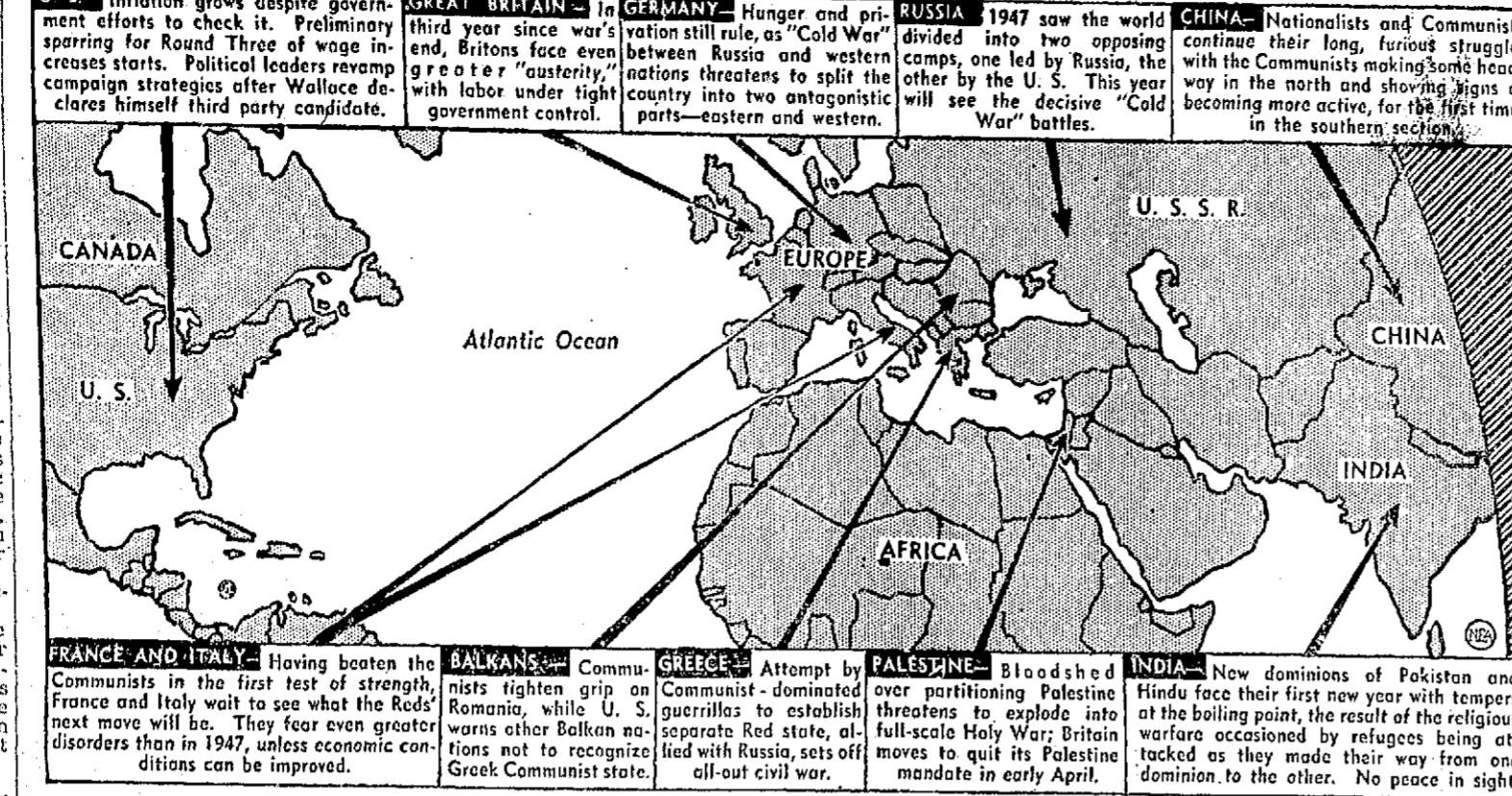
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Troubles State of the World, as 1948 Dawns



The world started its newest year with a global headache. Map spots the most important trouble zones, and the most important localized troubles. But there are other troubles which are world-wide. Most significant is probably atomic energy. Will it be successfully harnessed for peaceful purposes, or will its use be confined to destruction? And the Marshall Plan—will it help Europe regain its feet, or will it fail? Above all these troubles looms the vital question—will 1948 see the world plunge into war?

Tells How Russia Barred U.S. From Starving Poland and How FDR, Churchill Appeased Stalin

By Stanislaw Mikolajczyk
(Former Prime Minister of Poland and President of the Polish Peasant Party.)

Edited by Bob Considine
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King Features Syndicate, Inc.

INSTALLMENT 8

(Editor's Note: In the eighth installment of "The Coming Russian Terror," Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who eluded Stalin's secret agents to give the world this story, tells how Russia barred U.S. food from starving Polish citizens lest it shake Communist convictions in the "despotism of capitalism"; how Stalin fostered the "Organization of Polish Patriots" which eventually turned "liberated" Poland into a police state.)

Prime Minister Sikorski, my predecessor as head of the Polish Government-in-Exile, flew from London to Moscow in December, 1941, for several reasons.

He believed that by seeing Stalin, and sitting down with him man to man, he might be able to explain the unfriendliness of Russia's retention in labor camps of many of the 1,500,000 Poles the Reds had loyally taken into the U.S.S.R. during the time when Hitler and Stalin were collaborating in the rape of Poland.

He believed, too, that Stalin, as a military man, would be able to shed some light on the 11,000 Polish Army officers who had not reported to Gen. Anders for service in the Polish Army being formed in the Soviet Union to continue the fight against the Germans.

He hoped he would be able to remove the obstacles surrounding the supplying of the Polish Army in Russia. At this time, supplies for the Poles were so short that three soldiers were existing on one soldier's rations, which at their best were far below those of any other Allied Army. He hoped, also, to expedite the delivery of promised U.S. and British, as well as Russian, military aid for the Polish troops in Russia.

At this time he hoped to be able to obtain proper care for Polish citizens who had been released from their work-concentration camps and who were in desperate need of relief we could now offer them through American aid and our operatives in the U.S.S.R.

He did not know that such relief was about to be stopped, for a reason which was shocking then and remains just today: the food and even the tin containers in which it was packed were too good to suit the Russians!

That is the truth. Russian citizens, examining what was being shipped to our people from the U.S., began to wonder about how a country where the "despotism of

"I'd like to see some alterations in those frontiers," Stalin insisted over his vodka. "They'll be very slight alterations."

Sikorski resisted this and Stalin dropped the subject.

Following this evening a joint Polish-Russian mutual assistance pact was announced. It pledged the two governments not only to fight the war until the German invaders were destroyed but to promote a "durable alliance of democratic countries" for lasting peace. Specifically the pact's three points were:

1. Poland and Russia, together with Great Britain and other Allies, would wage war until the final victory over Germany.

2. Both governments would render each other full military assistance and in peacetime their relations would be based on good neighborly collaboration, friendship and mutual honest observance of their undertakings.

3. After victory, it would be the task of the Allied states to insure a durable and just peace.

This pact of friendship, signed by both Sikorski and Stalin, Tass, official Soviet news agency, declared that after "a victorious war and appropriate punishment of the Hitlerite criminals" there must be restored in Europe "respect for international law backed by the collective armed might of all the Allied States."

Sikorski left Moscow a troubled and bewildered man. On his mind was the fate of the 1,500,000 Poles in Russia—their misery, their hunger, their helplessness in the face of a desperate need. Still too clear was the picture of thousands upon thousands of Poles dying in the Russian camps from hunger and disease. He knew only too well that if the pact had just con-

cluded did not work, the 1,500,000 Poles in Russia would be doomed forever.

On the surface everything was all right. He clung tenaciously to the hope that, somehow, the thousands of missing officers would appear, that the Reds would indeed supply our men and renew demands for border alterations which in the light of the conditions of the war, were presumably ours and, in the light of solemn pacts, criminal.

But the Red machinery was well under way. A Soviet news broadcast soon flatly stated:

"The question of frontiers between the U.S.S.R. and Poland has not been settled and is subject to settlement in the future."

Later, in London, Sikorski was informed by the British that Stalin had reported that the main part of the Polish forces in Russia was being shipped to Teheran and North Africa "on request." Stalin, who had promised only a few days before to supply them how accused them of complicity.

But no new word ever came of the whereabouts of the missing 11,000 Polish officers.

There were other disturbing factors for the Polish Government in London. While Sikorski and Stalin were signing a joint declaration of their war aims against Hitler, Stalin was establishing the "Organization of Polish Patriots" at nearby Saratov, under the leadership of a Polish Communist woman writer, Wanda Wasilewska, who later became a member of the Supreme Council. Wanda, who now serves as a Deputy in the town of Lwow, which was occupied by the Russians during the time of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Agreement in 1939, is married to Mr. Korniejezuk, a Ukrainian, who now serves as a Deputy in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

It was the beginning of the Lublin Government. It was the beginning of the police state which "liberated" Poland was to become.

INSTALLMENT 9

(Editor's Note: How Roosevelt and Churchill humbly appeased Russia on every point while Stalin forced Poles at gunpoint to sign Russian citizenship papers. This is the true story of Russia's murder of 11,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest.)

He reminded Stalin that Anders had been wounded eight times in the fight against the combined Nazi and Red forces in 1939 and then had been arrested by the Russians when he sought to come to London to continue the fight.

Stalin looked solemnly at Anders. "How long were you in prison?" he asked. "I'm not a general," replied the commander-in-chief of the army we were trying to form to help Russia fight Hitler.

"Fifteen months," Anders answered evenly.

"Were you treated well?" Stalin asked.

"No," Anders answered directly.

"I was treated very badly in the camp in Lwow. In Moscow it was a little better, if the word 'better' can be used."

Stalin looked back at him and shuddered. "Such were the conditions," he finally said.

Before the long night was over, Sikorski agreed, however, to outfit our forces in Russia, and sternly bawled out Gen. Pukhov, his deputy chief of staff of the Red Army, for "ignoring his orders to supply the Polish troops—most of whom were 'housed' in slovenly tents in sub-zero weather, so eager were they to carry on."

The following night, December 4, 1944, with the Germans only a few miles from Moscow, Stalin entertained Sikorski lavishly at the Kremlin. At the height of the party however, he turned suddenly to Sikorski.

"Now we will talk about the frontier between Poland and Russia," he said.

Being essentially a military man, and knowing that Russia was retreating in the face of the Nazis, Sikorski was taken by surprise at this twist of Stalin's mind. He realized he had no authority to discuss such matters; that Poland assumed that the old pre-war boundaries would prevail once the war was won.

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cluded did not work, the 1,500,000 Poles in Russia would be doomed forever.

We could not even speak aloud when our Ambassador to Moscow was abruptly handed a note on January 16, 1943, telling him that the 1,500 Poles who had been secretly taken into the U.S.S.R. in 1939 had been made Russian citizens.

Our own diplomatic protests to Moscow were ignored. When we took the matter to Washington, Mr. Welles suggested that Gen. Sikorski should again call on Stalin, but we pointed out that such a move would go against the written assurance that the U.S. would back him up.

We had thereafter to reckon with the Roosevelt administration's definite appension of Russia. It became a heavy cloud over our London efforts, but we tried to understand it: Russia was beginning to throw back the German forces. The U.S. and Britain had been unable to open the Second Front, partially because of heavy contributions to Russia's war effort, and their forces were undergoing scant progress in North Africa.

"We still had the alumni problem," he said. "I don't feel we have it under control and the code of conduct will require further revision."

The set of amendments, as adopted by the some 400 major colleges and universities of the NCA Saturday, strikes mainly at wholesale recruiting practices.

The code stipulates:

1. Financial aid may be granted to athletes on the basis of need and scholarship qualifications for which any student is eligible and only by regular agencies set up by the institution.

2. College representatives cannot offer financial inducements to prospective athletes, although they can approach these athletes and cut off financial benefits offered to all qualified students.

Tight bounds were placed on alumni groups which pay the freight for many athletes' education.

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The NCA set up machinery for enforcing the code and thus for the first time in its history became a regulatory body—a sort of "national conference." Several conferences will be forced to revise their by-laws to conform with the new standards.

CONTINUOUS LINE

When moving to a feeding place, certain caterpillars, known as army worms, proceed in a line with the head of each touching the tail of the caterpillar in front.

Churchill could sit down with Stalin at Stalin's leisure.

Everything

Tomorrow: Mr. Mikolajczyk

for the first time to print the true story of Russia's murder of 11,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest.)

Sanity Code May Have Little Bearing

GOP Group Is

Working for Dewey Again

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Edwin F. Jaekle, Erie county Republican leader and one of the two who conducted Governor Thomas E. Dewey's campaign for the presidency in 1944, said today the same team is working for the governor's nomination this year.

In 1944, former Republican national chairman, Herbert Brownell, Jr., and J. Russel Sprague, national committeeman for New York, acted as a team in behalf of the governor who won the nomination. He was defeated by President Roosevelt, then running for his fourth term.

After the New York Times and Herald Tribune said today the three had been appointed by the governor to look after his "national interests" this presidential election year, Jaekle said in Buffalo:

"We still have the alumni problem," he said. "I don't feel we have it under control and the code of conduct will require further revision."

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